

28  
Dorchester W. Oct. 13.  
Dorchester

In the evening of the 13th day, 1863, I was present at a meeting for the purpose of raising money for the purchase of land for the establishment of a school for the colored people of the town of Dorchester. The meeting was held at the residence of Mr. J. W. Smith, and was attended by a large number of the friends of the cause. The meeting was very successful, and the sum of \$100.00 was raised. The money was placed in the hands of Mr. J. W. Smith, who is the treasurer of the school. The meeting was held at the residence of Mr. J. W. Smith, and was attended by a large number of the friends of the cause. The meeting was very successful, and the sum of \$100.00 was raised. The money was placed in the hands of Mr. J. W. Smith, who is the treasurer of the school.



Correspondence.

2

28 Notting Hill Square,  
Bayswater W., Oct. 13.

Dear Sir,

104

On the evening of the 7<sup>th</sup> of May<sup>y</sup>, 1863, you were present at a meeting for Union and Emancipation held at Islington. The meeting was presided over by the Rev. A. C. Thomas, and was addressed by yourself, Rev. Sella Martin, myself, and others. At that meeting some things occurred about which ~~these have been~~ <sup>have occasioned</sup> some correspondence between Mr. Martin and myself. In a letter written to the Boston Commonwealth, of which I was Corresponding Editor, immediately after that meeting, I <sup>said</sup> ~~wrote~~: "Mr. Lincoln is the most popular man in England. The other night Sella Martin called him a negro-hater, and the audience received it with disapprobation." Mr. Martin ~~admits~~ <sup>denies</sup> this a misrepresentation. It was ~~not~~ written with the slightest intention <sup>to</sup> ~~least even that it would~~ do him any injury; but of the correctness of the statement all who were present at the meeting must be able to judge.



3

Mr. Martin was describing the general corruption of American politics through Slavery, and said, "Even Mr. Lincoln though he hates Slavery hates the negro." Here were marks of surprise and disapprobation. Mr. Martin continued: "He wishes <sup>the</sup> Slaves free, but he wishes to get them out of the Country - to South America or somewhere else." Further on, when the sensation produced by these remarks had subsided, Mr. Martin spoke of the corruption of even the abolitionists, <sup>in America</sup> through Slavery - even they, he alleged, would not treat a negro as an equal. Under this I winced, and said  sotto voce  "I doubt that". Whereupon Mr. Martin said: "A gentleman on the stage says he doubts that: he is not a colored man and has not felt the shoe pinch as I have." "Does Mr. Martin," I inquired, "mean to say that W. L. Garrison & Wendell Phillips would not treat a negro as an equal?" To which he replied: "I do not inculpate anybody, or inculpate anybody: but I



The Boston Convention was a landmark event in the history of the American Temperance Society. It was held in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, in the year 1840. The convention was attended by a large number of delegates from various parts of the United States, and it was there that the American Temperance Society was formally organized. The convention was a great success, and it led to the formation of many new temperance societies throughout the country. The American Temperance Society has since become one of the most prominent organizations in the United States, and it has played a major role in the fight against alcoholism.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of New York. I have the honor to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
 Yours, very truly,  
 J. B. Thompson



4  
know<sup>2</sup> what I say to be true."

On that evening I gave a prepared Address on the relations between England and America. When I arose (immediately after Mr. Martin) I said that I felt it my duty before reading my paper to reply to the <sup>raised by</sup> points <sup>concerning</sup> in Mr. Martin's address which referred to the Abolitionists and Mr. Lincoln. I <sup>occupied</sup> ~~took up~~ some four or five minutes in these comments.

Mr. Martin declares, much to my astonishment, that he said nothing of the kind about Mr. Lincoln; whilst I am distinctly conscious of <sup>in that public meeting</sup> having devoted several minutes to <sup>defending</sup> ~~the defence of~~ Mr. Lincoln despite his silly proposal to the negroes to leave the country — no easy task did I find it either.

The rest of my report of the meeting Mr. Martin admits except <sup>that</sup> instead of "I do not exculpate anybody &c." he says he replied, "This is not the place for personalities." Being a Reporter as well as a speaker at that meeting, I took down his words at the time, and am sure I have given them

carefully, so far as I have given them at  
 all. (As I may have added this last phrase to that I have given)  
 Now, Sir, you were at that  
 meeting, and I am sure that you  
 observed carefully what was said  
 on the occasion: I therefore request  
 you to tell me if in my report,  
 as above, there is anything that  
 does an injustice to Mr. Martin,  
~~in letter or spirit,~~ according to  
 your memory and impression.

Regretting the necessity of ob-  
 truding this personal matter upon  
 your attention,

I am Yours very respectfully  
 M. D. Conway.

Edmond Beales, Esq.

Barriester; 3 Stone Buildings,  
 Lincoln's Inn.



I am very much obliged to you for the  
 information you have given me of the  
 state of the country, and I am sure that you  
 will be able to give me more information  
 in the future. I therefore request  
 you to tell me of any other  
 matters that are of importance to the  
 Government, and I will be glad to  
 receive your answer. I am, Sir,  
 very respectfully,  
 Your obedient servant,  
 J. P. Kennedy